NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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AGRICULTURAL.

(For the New England Farmer.)

BUTTERNUT SUGAR.

Mr Editor:—While the attention of many of our Northern farmers seems to be turned to the cultivation of the *sweets* of life, and while they are making experiments with the French Sugar Beet, Apple Molasses, Potato Sugar, Potato Molasses, Sugar from Wheat starch, &c. &c., it may perhaps be useful to communicate to the lovers of *domestic sweets*, a piece of intelligence with which I have some reason to think the public in general are unacquainted.

It is said by one of the authors of "the Dispensatory of the United States of America," printed in Philadelphia, in 1834, that the *Butternut tree*, sometimes called *White Walnut, oil nut*, &c., (the juglans cinerea of Eaton and others, and the juglans cathartica of Michaux) if punctured just before the unfolding of the leaves, furnishes a richly saccharine juice, from which sugar may be obtained, nearly, or quite as good, as that obtained from the sugar maple.

I have myself made no experiment with the sap of the Butternut tree, but several intelligent farmers with whom I have conversed, assure me that in the spring of the year, the tree is abundantly juicy; but they were not aware of the saccharine nature of the juice or sap of the Butternut tree.

In conversation today with an intelligent gentleman from New Hampshire, he told me that a Clergyman of his acquaintance, and of undoubted veracity, related an experiment by which he obtained in one season, from one butternut tree, 23 pounds of sugar, which was much whiter than that obtained from maple. But my informant added, that the tree was a large one, and that it was tapped in so many places, that the tree was killed by the severity of the operation. The death of the maple tree, he said, was also sometimes produced by too severe tapping. The injury to the tree he says may be avoided by tapping with an auger instead of an axe; by tapping in but few places in one season, and by fitting a plug of green wood into the auger hole and driving it in tight, as soon as the sap has done flowing. If this course is taken with the tree, he says the bark grows immediately over the wound and closes it up, and no part of the tree dies in consequence of the tapping.

Mr Editor, though in general I am not fond of publishing mere hearsay stories, in matters of science, till I have seen them proved by actual experiments, and have found them to be true, yet in this case I think the testimony of the very respectable authors of the "Dispensatory of the U. S. of America," with the addition of the collateral testimony before mentioned, makes an amount of evidence which is worthy of some attention. And as the dispensatory before mentioned is not in the hands of the public generally, nor even in the hands of *all* of the faculty, and as in so large a work an isolated fact, more important to the farmer, than to the physician, is liable to be overlooked or neglected; and as the time for tapping the trees and making sugar from them, (if made it can be) is near at hand, I have concluded to send you these hasty lines at the present time, that you may print and circulate the information they contain, early enough to benefit the sugar makers in the sugar making season of the present year.

The Butternut, or white Walnut, is a kind of tree which is of very rapid growth, and may probably be cultivated to any extent which is desired; the fruit is agreeable to many, and is a good remedy for the whooping cough, if eaten freely. The extract of the bark of the root is a useful cathartic, and the wood is valued for its beauty, its durability and its exemption from injury by insects.

I have frequently seen a kind of white sugar, where the sap had dried into the stump, on the end of a log of hickory wood; but whether any variety of hickory would at the proper season, afford sap enough to be worth attention, I cannot tell at present.

If any of your correspondents who happen to see this communication, are in possession of facts on this interesting subject, and should be disposed to send them to you for publication, I should feel equally indebted to them for letting us know the truth; whether the truth confirmed or contradicted the statements which I have seen, and which I have already related to you. For though I should be glad to be instrumental in making the public more extensively acquainted with an important *sweet*, the knowledge of which may be useful to our common country, yet if this communication should only draw forth the publication of facts, by means of which the truth in relation to this subject may be ascertained and publicly circulated, my object in writing will be accomplished. Respectfully yours.

Asa M. Holt.

East Haddam, Conn. Feb. 19, 1837.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Mr Editor:—We occasionally see or hear something about the value of peat. Will some of your intelligent correspondents be kind enough to tell us how the best kind of peat may be distinguished in the "fields or meadows and marshes around us?" And also inform us what is the best method of curing it to make it useful for fuel.

Yours, &c.

An Enquirer.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Mr Editor:—Sir, I have taken some pains to cultivate Grapes, but the rose bugs have generally cut off my crop. Will you, Mr Editor, or will some of your kind correspondents be kind enough to tell me of some method by which I can prevent the depredations of these voracious intruders.

A lover of good grapes.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Mr Fessenden:—Your correspondent, Mr Keith, has the thanks of at least one, for introducing the subject of heaped measures. I have been almost at the point for some time past, of making the same inquiry through the N. E. Farmer. It seems to be equally the interest of buyer and seller, that there should be a definite measure of the kind, and I hope the subject will not suffer a long rest, until something is done. As there are so many kinds of vegetables and fruits that come under this kind of measure, it would seem absolutely necessary that a measure should be established. But as potatoes are so extensively used, an established weight likewise for them in many cases might be more convenient. I have felt the inconvenience of the present way of measuring, as almost every one else must have felt it, and I write not with the view of enlightening any one's mind in the case, but simply that the subject may not be dropped here; and I shall close with an earnest expression of a wish that some one, whose place it may be, would feel sufficiently interested to introduce it before the Legislature at its present session. Yours, &c. C. N.

West Boylston, Feb. 13, 1837.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Frozen Potatoes.—Sir:—Are potatoes that have been frozen, if boiled soon after having thawed, better or worse for hogs or cattle. I never should have thought of asking the question, but for two or three weeks have been feeding a couple of shoats on frozen ones, and if it can be possible, I should say they do better than they did on the same quantity before they froze.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Tanning Skins with the Fur on.—Will you or some of your correspondents, who possess the information, give a method through your journal, of tanning skins with the fur on, to make them soft and nice as rabbit and cat skins.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Lice on Cattle.—Mr Editor: I should like to be informed, through the medium of your paper, of the way *most effectually* to destroy *Lice* on young cattle; and which will be, at the same time, least injurious to the cattle themselves.

A Subscriber.

By the Editor.—A writer for the New England Farmer, whose communication was published in vol. i. p. 307, gives the following method for destroying the above mentioned insects:

"I have found that a strong decoction of tobacco, washed over a beast infected with vermin will generally drive them away; it sometimes makes the beast very sick a short time.

But a better way is to mix plenty of strong scotch snuff in train oil, and rub the back and neck of the creature with it, which will effectually kill or drive away all vermin from a quadruped.

Mr John Lane Boylston, in a communication published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 19, recommends white washing the interior of barns, stables, &c. as a remedy for lice in cattle; and likewise advises shearing the ears, and between the horns in the fall before they are put up to hay. He says, in white washing no salt must be used, as is usual in the outside of buildings, les the cattle should lick it off.

We have also been informed by a gentleman, who has, for many years kept a large stock of cattle, that fine dry sand scattered on the back, neck and sides of the animals, is an effectual remedy against lice on cattle. He collects dry sand, and puts it in a box or tub in the barn, and occasionally applies it during the winter, by sifting or strewing it over the body of each creature, with complete success in ridding it of its troublesome guests.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, Feb. 20, 1837.

REPORT AND BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE MANUFACTURE OF INDIGNOUS SUGAR.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the Order of the House of January 21st, "to inquire what measures, if any, are necessary to introduce and encourage in this Commonwealth the culture of the sugar beet," have taken that subject into consideration, and unanimously ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

If we may credit statements that appear to be well substantiated, the culture of the sugar beet may contribute as largely to the improvement of our agriculture, as the turnip culture has to that of Great Britain; and if encouraged, will not only give our farmers a most valuable addition to their field products, but save to the State large sums of money annually paid out for foreign sugar.

On several accounts this culture merits particular consideration. As a cleaning crop, for the destruction of weeds and for pulverizing the soil, it is as effectual as a naked summer fallow, without its attendant exhausting and pernicious consequences. As an ameliorating or enriching crop, it will take the precedence of our most enriching grasses, in the amount of vegetable matter returned to the soil, or product of nutritious food for any description of farm stock, and at the same time afford, in sugar, a larger marketable value than the same land will produce of the exhausting crops of wheat or corn.

These facts will account for the enthusiam with which this culture is regarded in France; and if true, fully sustain the opinion of your Committee that encouragement, for the growth of the sugar beet in Massachusetts, is dictated by sound wisdom, and eminently calculated to promote her agricultural interest.

It is believed that it will in some degree break the charm that rests upon old usages and customs, which are followed for the very substantial reason that they have been followed by generations past, and introduce a better and more enlightened system of rotation or alternation of crops; that it will dispel somewhat the prejudice existing against new plants or implements, or new modes of culture, by contrasting among our farmers, stronger than has yet been done, the superiority of improvement over antiquated notions; and by fertilizing his lands, increasing his various agricultural products, and his ready capital, furnish both the farmer and his sons profitable employment at home, and stay the tide of emigration to the south and west,—our climate securing to us, in the beet, an article of produce with which those regions probably cannot successfully compete.

The fact that our soil will readily produce beets, is within the experience of almost every farmer in the State, and there is no reason to doubt that, both in quantity and quality, it will give crops equal to the soil of France.

In 1830, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded Mr Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, a premium for one acre, yielding forty-three tons, nine hundred and sixty-one pounds of scarcity beet,—a variety which, though not considered the best beet for sugar, is said to be extensively cultivated in Europe for that purpose. This crop, estimated by Mr F. to cost $35 for cultivation, was very large, perhaps more than double the weight of those considered good crops in France, or that may be expected from ordinary good land and cultivation here, but still it shows what can be done. And as this is the only well authenticated account of the product of an acre exclusively of beets, cultivated in Massachusetts and known to the Committee, (although there may be many others,) they will make it the basis of some calculations to show the value of the beet culture; bearing in mind that this quantity of beets was given only by land in the highest state of cultivation, such as would probably give one hundred bushels of corn, or fifty bushels of wheat, in a favorable season.

Beets of good quality are said to contain ten per cent. of saccharine matter, capable of chrystalization. But in the present state of improvement in the manufacture, six pounds of sugar from 100 pounds of beets seem to be thought a fair estimate. From the same quantity of beets, after being submitted to the rasp and press, there remains also thirty pounds of pomace, and 60 pounds of pomace is considered a fair daily allowance of feed for a fattening ox. These estimates are of French authority, and however well or ill they may bear the test of experience in Massachusetts, we have at present no others from which to make our calculations.

Apply these estimates to Mr Foster's crop of 43 tons and 961 pounds, and they will give 5217 pounds of sugar, and 434 days', or more than fourteen months' feed for a fattening ox. The value of this feed, and the means it will furnish for enriching his soil, will be seen at once by the farmer. Estimating a day's feed equal to one peck of corn, (the usual quantity given a fattening ox per day, in addition to hay,) and its value would equal 108 1-2 bushels of corn. Add to this the $95\frac{96}{100}$ dollars balance received of the manufacturer for the juice extracted,—which it will amount to, estimating at the proportional difference at which they have been sold in France, the beets at $4 per ton and the pomace returned at $6 per ton—and also the great quantity of leaves and tops left on the ground cultivated, at least half equal to a dressing of manure, and it will not be very difficult for any one to see that the beet culture, if successfully introduced, will give thrift to the cultivator and energy to the soil. If there is any crop cultivated by our farmers, which gives a return half equal to this, without exhausting the soil, it is not known by your Committee. It may be recollected also, that less than two thirds of the sugar is obtained by the present process, and improvements in the manufacture are constantly progressing.

The expense of manufacturing the sugar here, cannot be known until tested by experiment; but we see no reason why it may not be manufactured here, after having been fairly brought within the scope of yankee ingenuity and enterprise, as cheap as in France. Such is found to be the case with heavy cottons, or substantial goods or wares of many kinds, not requiring a great degree of extreme nicety and fancy, or of chemical knowledge in their manufacture.

The price of a day's labor is much less in France than here, but the difference in the price is probably not much greater than the difference in the effect of the labor; and if it were, the objection does no more forbid our raising beets than it does our raising other agricultural products, that are common to both countries.

By reference to the books of the custom-house in Boston, it will be seen that, exclusive of what was re-shipped, over twenty-six millions pounds of foreign sugar was imported into this city in one year ending September 30th, 1836, at an expense to the importing merchant, exclusive of freight, of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. From the foregoing estimate, it will be seen that it is possible to produce this amount of sugar from a tract of land less than three miles square. This is shown to be possible, but not probable, at least until great improvements, such as we may hope this culture will introduce, are made.

The possibility however of doing this, or any thing like it, or even half of it, may justly claim our most candid attention.

Two millions of dollars annually paid out of the State for a foreign product, which for aught we know, can, and eventually will, be raised cheaper with us than with them, is certainly matter for the grave consideration of legislators.

It is a subject permanent in its bearing, and assumes an importance, compared with which, many others that engage our liveliest attention, dwindle almost to insignificance.

Even the portion of the surplus revenue coming to Massachusetts, which has excited so much interest over the Commonwealth, amounts only to about three-fourths the sum annually paid out by her citizens, for an article which her own soil might produce, without a whit's diminution of her present products. That this assertion is even less than the truth, will eventually be demonstrated; if the facts stated in regard to the sugar beet culture are correct.

For years no subject of equal importance to our agriculture has presented itself; and well may it be said that the vital interests of the Commonwealth are neglected, if this culture is not encouraged.

Let those facts, so well established in France—that this culture returns to the soil, in enriching matter, more than an equivalent for its heavy exactions, and at the same time affords ample returns for the labors of the cultivator and manufacturer, in a value that is not confined to the civilized world for a market; — become established here, and it is not easy to estimate all its advantages. Its enlivening influence will be felt in every department of domestic industry and trade; and it hardly requires the gift of prophecy to say the time will not be far distant when we can add a third staple to our exports of "rock and ice."

Sugar, from having been considered a luxury, is now an indespensible article of subsistence for the poor and for the rich. Its production, cheap, and in abundance, from having been confined to the south, is now held out to the north; and shall we not with gratitude, accept the boon so unexpectedly offered us by a kind Providence, and aid its immediate culture, and secure its immediate benefits? or shall we leave it to the care of individual effort, and its benefits to those who succeed us in the active duties of life, if they shall be so fortunate as to possess the energy necessary to achieve its successful introduction?

The policy of giving encouragement for the introduction of a new staple, promising so much to enlarge the resources of our agriculture, can hardly be questioned, or its necessity doubted. The farmer must depend upon the manufacturer for the sale of his beets, and the establishment of manufactories is a work of time. Experience, skill and implements, in the first place, must come from abroad, and be imported at considerable expense, or a course of experimenting adopted, likely to be still more expensive if not ruinous. The various obstacles incident to, and almost inseparably connected with every new enterprise, and which in this case may be neither few nor small, must be overcome by the pioneers. This is well known at the outset; and under these circumstances, multitudes might believe, that eventually, this would be a great and profitable business, and not an individual be found ready to break the ice and commence the manufacture;—so likely is it to be prosecuted more successfully by those who stand by and take first lessons from the experience of others, who run the risk and lead the way.

On the other hand, however much this culture may promise of success and profit, and however well those promises may be fulfilled; is it on that account less worthy the patronage of the government? Surely not. It cannot be the policy of an enlightened government to extend liberal patronage only to those objects which promise a doubtful issue, but rather, if any are *encouraged* liberally, it will be those which promise to *repay* liberally.

In accordance with these views, the following Bill is submitted by order of the Committee.

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr. *Chairman.*

Swelled Throat of Hogs.—A disease commonly called by this name, attacked my hogs a few weeks since, and carried off three fat hogs before my attention was called to it. On examining all my hogs, I found about twenty had the disease. Being then an entire stranger to the disease, I made inquiry among my neighbors, but found they knew but little of it, except that it was fatal to nearly all that took it. Shortly after, I took a fat hog which had died of the disease, and skinned the throat, then cut out all of the swelled part in one large piece, and then cut it up into small pieces, at each cut finding the pores filled with a slightly colored water until I cut to a gland, which was filled with a substance which looked like cheese, or white corn meal dough, and about as large as a hulled walnut. I then concluded that, if the throat of the hog was opened to the diseased gland as soon as it was found to have the disease, it might then be saved; and I have since fully proved the fact, by opening about 20, and putting into the incision a mixture of corrosive sublimate and red precipitate. In performing the operation, I lay the hog down, feel for the lump, then cut it lengthwise carefully, until I split the diseased lump, which will be known by its discharging dark blood. I then put in the above mixture, and the hog will be well in a few days. In several cases the hogs were so far gone, and their throats swelled so much, that I could not precisely find the lump; I then cut a gash about three inches lengthwise, on each side of the throat, as deep as I thought safe, and put in the mixture. All have got well or on the mend; I am induced to believe, that if farmers would open the throats of their hogs as soon as they commence swelling, they might be cured in every instance. I would describe the symptoms, but the disease is so common, that I think it unnecessary, only to state that the swelling may be discovered by close examination about a week before the hog stops eating; then if not relieved the hog lasts but a few days longer.—*Gen. Far.*

Miscellaneous Receipts.—*Short Cakes.*—Rub with the hand two pounds of butter into four pounds of sifted flour, two pounds of currants, two pounds of moist sugar, two eggs, mixed altogether with a pint of milk, roll it out thin, and cut in into round or square cakes with a cutter; lay them on a clean baking sheet, and bake them about 5 minutes in a middling heated oven.

Superior Jonny Cake.—The following receipt will make a Jonny Cake, fit for an alderman, a mayor, an editor, or any other dignitary in the land. Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, one cup of wheat flour, and one of Indian meal, sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pan cakes. Bake quick in pans previously buttered, and eat warm with butter or milk. The addition of wheat flour will be found a great improvement in the art of making these cakes.

Bake your own Bread.—The following experiment was tried by a house-keeper in this city, for the purpose of testing the economy of baking bread at home:

He bought a loaf of his baker for ten cents, which weighed one pound and three ounces. He then bought seven pounds of flour for six cents the pound, and paid one cent for yeast. From this he made eight loaves, equal in weight to that bought of the baker, and eight ounces over. The whole of the bread being ten pounds, and the whole cost forty-three cents, the cost of each loaf being four cents and four mills. To this must be added labor and fuel, which could not exceed one fourth of the cost of the flour. Thus his bread could not have cost more than half of the price that would be paid to the baker for the same quantity.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Potato Bread.—We have had the pleasure of eating the past week, as good biscuit as ever gratified our taste, made of nearly half potato.—It is necessary to knead the dough a little stiffer, than if it was made of all flour. Mealy potatoes are of course the best. They should be left as dry as possible after boiling; then peal them, and mash them fine, or rub them through a wire sieve, and work them into the flour after the manner of 'shortening.'—*Hamp. Gaz.*

The Shakers have fifteen societies in the United States and about six thousand members.

The Steam Whistle.—Mention has been made, several times lately, of the new contrivance for giving the alarm to people who cannot be trusted to their own eyes and caution, in the vicinity of rail roads. Its effect is thus described in one of our papers:

"The locomotive has one contrivance of a most peculiar character. It carries a brass whistle, which is blown by the steam, whenever any animals come upon the track or a cross road is passed. No words can describe the shrill, wild and unearthly sound produced by this arrangement. In going through the woods, the noise is peculiarly startling, and it can be heard for miles.'

Useful Invention.—The new machine in Great Britain, for planing rough masses of rock as if they were pieces of timber, by the help of steam is exhibited in London. It is complex, but perfect in its construction, and works beautifully. The following is a description: "The moving part of the model does not exceed one hundred weight; but of the machine itself, which is in use at the quarries near Arbroath, the moving part weighs two tons, and may be compared to a vast hand plane, 91 feet in length, traversing beds of stone with as much ease, apparently, as the tool in the grasp of the hands of a carpenter. During the last summer there were at the Leysmill's quarries six of these machines at work, which planed upwards of 170,000 feet of pavements; and the whole number of the machines were propelled by one steam-engine of six horse power, which besides worked two inclined planes, upon one of which the stones are dragged from the quarry to the machine. Where stone is plenty, and not exceedingly valuable, the invention must be of great advantage to the proprietors of quarries."

Another Marine Life Preserver has recently been invented in England, which has been approved by the Royal Humane Society, and the Trinty House, and an honorary prize awarded to the inventor, who has generously paid it to the Missionary Society. It consists simply of an oak plank, nine or ten feet long, two or three inches thick, and six or eight inches broad—upon each end of which is an empty barrel or water cask of the capacity of 35 or 40 gallons, which are lashed to the plank. A rope passes from one end of the plank to the other round the outer heads of the casks about 6 or 7 inches above the planks—thus enabling persons to sit securely on the plank and row with their hands and feet. This looks like an *improvement*, and will probably find favor with mariners on both sides of the Atlantic.

Maine Flour.—We have used some of the flour from the China Steam Mill and find it very good. The bread seems to us more sweet and palatable than Genesee, perhaps because we wish to have it so. The proprietors of this steam mill deserve well of community. There can be no doubt that China and the surrounding towns can stock the mill well another year. Will they not do it? We ought to have a great flour mill or two, of the best kind, here on the Kennebec Dam. Augusta, Vassalboro' and Sidney might supply it with wheat enough to turn out 10 or 15 thousand barrels of flour in a year.—*Ken. Jour.*

As soon the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

(From the Boston Courier.)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

We have seen, with pleasure, a report made to the House of Representatives, by a committee appointed to consider the expediency of a new and thorough Geological Survey of the Commonwealth. The Report is signed H. W. Cushman, the Representative of Bernardston, and bears undoubted indications that it is the product of his active and vigorous mind. Mr Cushman is a farmer — one of that class of individuals, and one of the most enlightened individuals of that class, which impart dignity and honor to the character of the Commonwealth, and respectability to the hall of legislation. The report before us, after a brief rehearsal of the measures heretofore adopted in reference to the Geological Survey by Prof. Hitchcock, and the facts derived from that gentleman's labors, thus proceeds :—

Your Committee are decidedly of the opinion, that the *advantages* of a further geological survey of the Commonwealth, will be numerous and great to all classes of our citizens ; and further, that a small appropriation in that way, might, and probably would be, acceptable to the great body of the people ; and for the following reasons :

1st. In an agricultural point of view. In the previous survey, no attention, or but very little, was paid to an examination of the various *soils* abounding in different parts of the State. Now it is an incontrovertible fact, that without a knowledge of the constituent qualities of the soil, the practical farmer has *not* all the information he ought to possess, in order to render his business most successful. Different soils require different management and different manures. Take, for instance, the single circumstance of the use of gypsum or plaster of paris on land. It is well known by practical agriculturists, that on some soils it will produce a most astonishing effect, doubling, and in some cases quadrupling the product ; while on other soils, not the least effect is discoverable. Now, had that question been settled by scientific analysis and experiment, what a saving of time and expenditure would have been caused.

It is said, also, that there are strong indications of *marl* to be found in the valley of the Connecticut, and in other parts of the State ; and it is the opinion of many eminent agriculturists, that the application of it to certain kinds af land, will produce a most astonishing and powerful result ; — so much so, that it would be profitable to freight it many miles for that purpose. But the fact of its existence, its peculiar location, or its fertilizing powers, will, probably, never be ascertained, unless by the direction and patronage of the government.

In various other ways would that important class of our fellow-citizens, the farmers, receive a *great* and *lasting* benefit. Your Committee are, therefore, most decidedly of the opinion, that the benefits which would accrue to agriculture alone, would be sufficient to compensate for a "new and thorough geological survey of the state."

2d. The discovery of mineral coal in the eastern part of the state, is an object of great importance to the prosperity of the people of this Commonwealth. Your committee are informed, that there are strong indications of large quantities of anthracite coal on the Merrimack river, and also on the southern borders of the state adjoining Rhode Island ; and that some veins of bituminous coal have been brought to light in other places. Now these indications need further examination and research. The increasing light of science will essentially aid in such investigations. And who would presume to say, that a sufficient quantity of coal *might not be found in this State*, to supply the great and increasing demand of our citizens ?

3d. The progressive advancement of the science of geology, is another reason why further research should be made. Every year brings to light new facts, illustrating the economical and scientific geology of the country. As more is learned from time to time, the *means* and *ability* to learn, are proportionably increased. The science of geology partakes of the characteristic "go ahead" spirit of the times. As an instance of this, the discovery, quite recently of the *foot marks* of birds, of different species, imbedded deeply in the rocks, in the valley of the Connecticut, is most remarkable. Other classes of geological phenomena have also been brought to notice which urgently require further examination.

In addition to this, the Natural History of Massachusetts affords a broad, useful, and most interesting field for research, where, as yet, but little has been done. The variety and characters of the various birds and insects ; their habits and manner of life, as affecting the agriculture of the State ; and the deleterious powers of those animals that are poisonous, are all subjects upon which there is yet but little known, and which will afford beneficial results to all classes of our citizens.

The report embraces extracts of a letter from Professor Hitchcock to the Committee, and concludes with the following Resolve :

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is hereby authorized and requested to appoint some suitable person or persons, to make a further and thorough geological, mineralogical, botanical and zoological survey of this Commonwealth, under his direction, particularly in reference to the discovery of coal, marl and ores, and an analysis of the various soils of the State, relative to an agricultural benefit.

And he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant, from time to time, upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, for any sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, for the foregoing purpose.

Annexed to the Report is the following Letter, addressed to the Committee :

Gentlemen, — The subscriber in behalf of a committee appointed by the Boston Society of Natural History, would respectfully represent, that having seen an allusion to their body in one of the printed State documents, made in such a manner as to render it pertinent for us to address you, we take the liberty of expressing our views on the subject of that document,—the further geological survey of the State, in connection with its zoological examination.

But we would allude more particularly to the department of natural history. Professor Hitchcock relates that collections of plants and animals, for the use of the State, and for deposite in some of our principal institutions, may be attended with results very valuable to the state. With that intimation we entirely concur. It has been the main object of this society, to investigate the natural history of *our own* state ; and we cannot permit an opportunity like the present, to pass without urging the importance of this subject. Before the formation of this society, in 1830, great ignorance of the natural productions of the state prevailed ; and the little that was known, had been principally determined by foreigners. We may safely say, that eight years ago there was no man, nor body of men, who could give us any tolerable list of the animals and plants of Massachusetts.— And even now, we believe that our objects of natural history, are better known in Sweden and France, than in Massachusetts.

Much, then, remains to be done. Other states are securing, in their surveys, a knowledge of the things in the *waters*, and on the *surface* of the earth, as well as of the things *under* the earth.— Are there not reasons, both of *expediency* and *utility*, sufficient to induce *us* to secure a similar knowledge ?

That we have, as yet, no list, that is pretended to be any thing like complete, is an inducement. The list of plants and animals in the second edition of Hitchcock's survey, is surprisingly augmented ; and even that might now be greatly increased. No list manifests greater care or research than that of the birds ; and yet one gentleman, constantly engaged in professional pursuits, and within three miles of Boston, has been able to determine, within the last year, that forty-six species of birds, not named on the list, belong to this State.

It is very desirable, that every considerable animal, and every plant in the state, should be collected, determined, described and catalogued. It *must* and *will* be done ; and if *we* neglect it, *strangers* will bear away the honor.

It will, of course, be asked, what direct good may be expected from accomplishing such an object ? Of what consequence is it to the farmer, to know any thing about birds, and bugs, and shells? A few examples may illustrate the importance of a zoological survey.

Animals are destroyed, whose natural habits render their destruction of doubtful utility, such as crows, blackbirds, and wood-peckers. It is true, that the crow pulls up the blade of corn for the sake of the kernel at its base. But then, he preserves a tenfold greater quantity from the inroads of the worms which he devours. "Why then, should the farmer be so ungrateful," says Mr Audubon, "when he sees such services rendered to him by a provident friend, as to persecute that friend, even to the death ? When I know, by experience, the generosity of the people, I cannot but wish that they would reflect a little, and become more indulgent towards our poor, humble, harmless, and even most serviceable bird, the crow."

History tell us, "that when Virginia, at an enormous expense, had extirpated the little crow, the inhabitants would have willingly bought them back again, at double the price, that they might devour insects." Also, "that when the farmers of New England, by offering a reward of threepence per head on the crow-blackbird, had nearly exterminated them, insects increased to such a degree as to cause a total loss of the herbage ; and the inhabitants were obliged to obtain their hay from Pennsylvania and other places." No bird is more universally or unjustly persecuted than the wood-pecker, because of his supposed

injury to our fruit and forest trees, — when, in truth, he is doing no injury to the tree. He is furnished, by a kind Providence, with a bill capable of penetrating the bark, and a long, barbed tongue to draw out the insects, which are destroying the tree.

It is usual to stone the sparrow from our gardens, under the supposition that he picks up the seeds which we have deposited there, when he is really devouring nothing but the grubs and other insects, in which the rich garden earth abounds and which are the real destroyers of the seeds.— It has been calculated, by observation, that a single sparrow, with young, devours 3360 caterpillars, in a week, or 480 per day.

Reptiles are universally dreaded and exterminated; yet a more harmless race, certainly if we speak of Massachusetts only, does not exist. Reptiles prey sometimes upon each other, but generally upon mice, insects and worms, of which they destroy incalculable numbers. Every *toad* a man can introduce into his garden, renders it less likely that he will be molested by really destructive vermin.

No State is so largely concerned in the fisheries as Massachusetts,—and it is certainly discreditable to us, that the inhabitants of our waters should be so imperfectly known; and no State furnishes such an opportunity as this, of becoming acquainted with the inhabitants of our Atlantic waters.

Perhaps no portion of the animal creation affords so wide a field for important research, as the insect tribes. Their ravages are enormous, while their number and minuteness render opposition by physical force, nugatory. The history of the weevil, the hessian fly and the canker worm, furnishes examples in point. By a knowledge of the habits of the latter it is not difficult to restrain their inroads. How much is yet to be learned respecting the numerous caterpillars, and grubs, and weevils, which infest our State, no farmer or gardener needs to be told. The simple fact that every boy crushes the caterpillar, while he admires and cherishes the butterfly, the parent of all the caterpillars, shows how much need there is of general information, and that our agriculturists should be informed of such simple, practical truths as shall render their operations more successful.

An important article in daily use by every physician is the *blistering fly*. These flies are now all imported from the south of Europe. But every farmer *should* know, shat several species of flies, equally effectual as the Spanish fly, abound in every potato field.

In this connection, we may mention another important article of commerce, the medicinal leech. There are several species of leech in our waters, and some of them might, doubtless, be improved and multiplied, so as entirely to supercede the foreign animal.

It is important, also, that our *forest* trees should be better known by our farmers; and the different vegetables and grasses which their respective districts are best adapted to produce. This may be effected by a botanical, in connection with a geological survey of the State.

We instance these few examples, to shew the nature and importance of the information to be expected from the researches into the natural history of this State. A volume of similar facts, already known, might be adduced. We apprehend no book could be presented to the people which would enhance the success of the laboring classes, or be read with more avidity and usefulness by the school boy, than a history of the *natural productions* of Massachusetts.

In conclusion, we would add, that we most earnestly hope, that such measures will be devised by the Legislature, as will conduce to a more *thorough* knowledge of the natural history of the State in all its branches,—and for a collection and preservation of such objects of interest and usefulness, as will advance the interests of science and human happiness.

Most respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1837.

LIME SPREADER.

The difficulty of making an uniform distribution of any given quantity of lime on an acre of ground, and the injury experienced by laborers engaged in the operation, have long been felt by the Agricultural community, and we are, therefore, happy in believing that both these inconveniences have been obviated by the invention of our ingeni ous townsman, Francis H. Smith, Esq., who, we believe, has succeeded in so constructing a cart, than any given number of bushels of either stone or shell lime, may be equally spread over the entire surface of a field of any dimensions. His cart has been submitted to the test of practical experiments upon the farms of several of the gentlemen in this vicinity, and as we learn, gave the most decided satisfaction in every instance. The last experiment is thus flatteringly spoken of by several of our most extensive and intelligent landholders, and from our personal knowledge of the accomplished inventor's acquaintance with mechanics as a science, we have no doubt it will receive the approbation of the entire farming and planting interests.—*Baltimore Far.*

LIME SPREADER.

Having this day witnessned at the Orange farm, the operation of Francis H. Smith's machine for spreading lime, we cheerfully unite in giving our opinion of the result. The shells were thrown into the cart direct from the kiln. These were sufficiently ground up and distributed with uniformity over the land as the cart was moved along. We are of opinion that no manual operation could do the work so well. The quantity per acre, judging merely from observation, in the three several degrees exhibited to us, was about 50, 100 and 200 bushels. It is evident, however, that the quantity may be regulated at pleasure. This experiment was made with *shell* lime. One of the undersigned has with the machine covered seven acres with *stone lime*, with great expedition and to his entire satisfaction. We are of opinion that it is equally adapted for spreading ashes, marl or any friable manure. We are so well pleased with the machine, that we have each of us ordered one from Mr Eastman.

J. W. PATTERSON,
JAMES SWAN,
ROBERT GILMOR, Jr.
S. W. SMITH,
WM. DONNELL.

Baltimore, Dec. 29, 1836.

—

J. S. Eastman has now put twelve of the above machines in hand, which will require six or eight weeks to complete. Part of them are already engaged; those who wish to have it in time for operating in the Spring, are advised to leave their names at his Agricultural warehouse in Pratt street.

The cost of the machine, including the patent right, is $100. To apply the machinery to a wagon or cart, $45. In five minutes the machinery may be detached, and leave a useful plantation cart.

FUEL.

A cord of dry wood of any kind, contains the same quantity of carbonaceous or combustible matter, as a cord of green wood; and in the combustion of the green wood, a large proportion of the heat produced, is employed to convert the sap into vapor, where it becomes latent, and is lost.

Dry hickory is cheaper at four dollars a load, than dry white wood at two dollars. The following table shows the comparative value of different kinds of fire-wood, as ascertained by the experiments of Mr Bull of Philadelphia. It should be remarked, however, that the Oak of Pennsylvania is more compact, and makes better fuel than the Oak of Michigan, at least this part of Michigan. Our maple too, is a heavier wood, and makes better fuel than the white ash.

	Pounds per cord.	Per cent of comparative value.
Hickory	4469	100
Pignut	4241	95
Chestnut Oak	3955	86
White Oak	3821	81
Red Oak	3254	69
Yellow Oak	2919	60
White Ash	3450	77
Black Birch	3115	63
White Birch	2369	48
Rock Maple	2878	60
White Maple	2668	54
Yellow Pine	2463	53
Pitch pine	1904	43
White Pine	1868	42

Michigan paper.]

POTATOES.—And as I have an opportunity, I will send the result of an experiment which I made in planting potatoes in 1835, to which, if you think it will be of any use, you can give a place in your paper.

I had supposed that the seed end of the potato was nearly all that was valuable for planting; but the result of my experiment was the reverse of this. I had supposed that small ones were nearly as good as large ones; but from experience I am convinced that it is a mistake.

I planted one row of seed ends, two in a hill, one, with one in a hill; one, with two smallish potatoes, about as large as hen's eggs, in a hill; and one, with one large potato in a hill. Of these five rows, the two last exceeded the rest, by more than all the seed that was planted in them—the last of the two exceeded the other.

As it is a time when people feed potatoes to cattle, I would recommend to select the largest, and preserve them till seed-time. And one thing more, see to it that you have some of the best kinds of potatoes; for the potato is an important crop in these cold seasons. JULIUS HAZEN.

Vermont Far.]

DISINTERESTEDNESS. — Interfering with your neighbor's business to the neglect of your own.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1837.

FARMERS' WORK.

On sowing Grass Seeds.—Practical farmers are not agreed relative to the best time in the year for sowing Grass Seeds. Some prefer autumn, but a majority of those who have written on the subject, recommend sowing in the spring; and spring, so far as we are acquainted with the practice of our cultivators, is generally chosen for sowing grasses. European writers direct, even when grass seed is sown on the same ground with winter grain, to sow the grass seed in the spring, and *harrow it in.* They say that the harrowing will, on the whole, be of some service to the grain. The Hon Richard Peters, likewise directed to "harrow your winter grain in the spring, in the direction of the seed furrows, or drills, and be not afraid of disturbing a few plants; manifold produce will remunerate for those destroyed."

But, although the spring sowing of grass seeds has been generally recommended, and practiced by New England Farmers, some experienced and scientific cultivators have preferred summer and autumnal sowing. Mr J. M. Gourgas, of Weston, Mass., in a useful article published in the N. E. Farmer, vol vi. p. 238, makes the following statement:

"Dear bought experience has taught me the efficacy of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain; it was a custom imported with the ancestors of the country, from old England, where the cloudy summers and moist climate will warrant a practice, which under our clear sky and powerful sun, is altogether unsuitable. I must add that grass sown in the fall, imperiously requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order; otherwise the small plants, slightly rooted yet, and heaved up by the frost, will suffer much, perhaps total destruction; and tru'y among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none, perhaps, would be more valuable than to roll *all* grass lands in the spring. The plants suffer from the wind and heat, and this being the case more or less every spring, it must necessarily bring on a premature decay, which the yearly use of the roller might prevent"

In 1825, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded a premium of $30 to the Rev. Morrill Allen, for his experiments to prove the best season and mode of laying down lands to grass. Mr Allen gave a statement of several experiments which he made, which may be found in the New England Farmer, vol. xiii. p. 157.—The following is an extract from Mr Allen's report of his proceedings for the above-mentioned purpose:

"From the results of these several experiments, I am led to believe the best time to commit grass seed to the earth, is from the 15th of August to the 15th of September: this time seems to accord with the intentions of nature; it is the season of ripeness in the seed, when it spontaneously falls to the ground: grass seed which is sowed in the last of summer or the beginning of autumn, is rarely if ever obstructed in its early growth by drought, which often proves destructive to young plants in the summer months; it gets firm hold of the ground before winter, and in the following spring grows more rapidly than grass on land which has been hardened by the heat of summer and the growth of a grain crop. The season, which it appears to me to be the best for sowing grass seed, is far from being the most convenient for farmers; they cannot often do it at that time, without too little preparation of the soil to receive the seed, or the loss of one crop; my experiments have proved to my own satisfaction, that much later sowing is preferable to spring sowing with grain; in one instance, I prepared the land late in the fall, and cast the seed on the snow with very good success; for fields designed to be alternately in grass and tillage, the common practice of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain, may consist with good husbandry, for as often as wet seasons ensue, the grass will prosper tolerably well, and in case of a drought, which destroys the grass, the rotation may be changed without any other loss than that of the seed; but on fields which are unsuitable for frequent ploughings, when we wish to have the cultivated grasses remain as long as possible, and on sandy soils where it is difficult to get a sufficient number of grass plants established, the loss of a single crop is trifling, compared with the gain which will be realized by sowing grass seed in the month of August."

We would not, in all cases, condemn the spring sowing of grass seeds, though we have no doubt that, as a general rule, fall-sowing is to be preferred. There are evils to be dreaded in either case. Grasses sown in the fall, are liable to be winter-killed, or destroyed by frost; those sown in the spring, may perish by drought and heat. But whenever they are sown, they should be well covered with a harrow, and it will usually be of service to press them down and smooth the surface with a roller.

Bacon.—About Christmas, if the weather be coldish, is a good time to kill. If the weather be very mild, you may wait a little longer; for the hog cannot be too fat. The day before killing, he should have no food. To kill a hog nicely, is so much of a business, that it is better to pay a shilling for having it done, than to stab and hack and tear the carcase about. There are two ways of going to work to make bacon; in the one you take off the hair by scalding. This is the practice in most parts of England, and all over America. But the Hampshire way, and best way, is to burn the hair off. There is a great deal of difference in the consequences. The first method slackens the skin, opens all the pores of it, makes it loose and flabby by drawing out the roots of the hair. The second tightens the skin in every part, contracts all the sinews and the veins in the skin, and makes the flitch a solider thing, and the skin a better protection to the meat. The taste of the meat is very different from that of a scalded hog; and to this chiefly it was that the Hampshire bacon owed its reputation for excellence. As the hair is to be burnt off, it must be dry, and care must be taken, that the hog be kept on dry litter of some sort, the day previous to killing.—When killed he is laid upon a narrow bed of straw, not wider than his carcase, and only two or three inches thick. He is then covered all over thinly with straw, to which, according as the wind may be, the fire is put at one end. As the straw burns, it burns the hair. It requires two or three coverings and burnings, and care is taken, that the skin be not, in any part, burnt or parched. When the hair is all burnt off close, the hog is scraped clean, but never touched with water. The upper side being finished, the hog is turned over, and the other side is treated in like manner. This work should always be done before day-light; for in the day-light, you cannot so nicely discover whether the hair be sufficiently burnt off. The light of the fire is weakened by that of the day. Besides, it makes the boys get up very early for once at any rate, and that is something; for boys always like a bonfire.—*Cobbet's Economy.*

The School Fund.—The Report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Commonwealth, on the apportionment of the School Fund, shows that the income to be distributed is $19,002 24 cents. Twentysix towns are excluded from any share in the distribution, for not making returns according to law; five others are excluded for not raising the amount of money required by law, for the support of schools. The aggregate amount to the counties respectively is annexed. Boston receives $1523 24; Charlestown, 227 89; Cambridge, 231 91; Roxbury, 153 98, &c.

Suffolk,	$1556 76
Essex,	2798 73
Middlesex,	2714 88
Worcester,	2827 10
Hampshire,	1003 24
Hampden,	1015 54
Franklin,	670 68
Berkshire,	1003 12
Norfolk,	1200 97
Bristol,	1566 60
Plymouth,	1476 88
Barnstable,	834 35
Dukes County,	119 21
Nantucket,	204 72
—*Courier.*	$19,002 24

Soap from Flints.—Mr Sheridan takes the common black Flint, calcined, and reduces it to powder, by wet grinding; then mixes with the caustic soda leys, or potash leys, and boils it till it obtains saponification. The mixture so obtained, is added to the present soap materials, after the latter have been boiled to that state when they have become soap, and are ready to be poured into the frames. The mixture, which has a high detergent quality, requires to be well crutched along with the soap materials, and when thus crutched together, the result is a soap of excellent quality. The mixture becomes intimately incorporated with the soap materials. Thus the common silex, which is obtainable at a very low price, takes the place of tallow to the extent of nearly one half.—*London Mag.*

New Bread.—A new mode of baking bread, has been discovered by Dr. Whiting, of Kensington, England. It is made from salt, water and flour, without fermentation, yeast or barm. The salt is formed during the manufacture of the bread, by the combination of bicarbonate of soda, and dilute muriatic acid, so as to throw the dough into a cellular structure, by means of the carbonic acid gas envolved during the process. Important advantages are anticipated by its general use.

☞An excellent substitute for Flour bread, may be made in the following manner, says the Portland Advertiser. Boil three pints of wood ashes enclosed in a bag, when the water boils, add half a peck of corn, and boil it half an hour; when, if the lye has been strong enough, the bulbs can be easily rinsed off; then wash it thoroughly and boil it again in clear water. It may be kept like bread for future use, and eaten with milk, sugar or molasses.

Fattening Chickens.—The following process of fattening Chickens, we see highly recommended: Take rice and boil it over the fire in skimmed milk, until the grain bursts. This food, if given to chickens five or six days, it is said, will make them plump and fat enough o grace an Alderman's table.—*Balt. Far.*

Sago Bread.—We speak from experience. Take a small quantity of Sago, boil it, then add flour enough to thicken it moderately, say to the stiffnes of cake, add yeast, and you will have the most agreeable and cheap bread that was ever eaten. Obtain the white sago, and the bread will have a fine complexion.

$100,000 worth of Indigo is annually raised in Louisiana, and exported to Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1837.

PEARS.—By Dr Swan of Medford, Echasserie.

By Mr Brewer of Roxbury,—a fruit of very fine flavor for a Name.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

By Mr French, from his country residence at Braintree,—Pound Apple, red streak, Vandevere, Sheep nose, of Coxe, Priestly of Coxe, Paradise Apple.

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

LONG AND SHORT DUNG.—The discordance in practice, as well as in opinion, prevailing on this question, induced some scientific men to institute a series of experiments, having for their objects, a full and regular solution of it. With this view, parcels of dung (long and short) were taken from the same stable, on the same day, and applied to crops of the same kind, growing on the same fields. The result was perfectly conformable to theory, and similar experiments. Those parts of the field to which the short dung was applied, gave the best crops the first year, but those which the long dung had been laid, gave the best crops the second and third years; a fact which authorises the conclusion, that if we wish to obtain one great crop, the rotted dung is best; but when we look to more permanent improvement, the long dung is to be preferred.— *Treatise on Agriculture, by a Practical Farmer.*

☞ Several articles prepared by the Editor, for this paper, as well as Communications from Correspondents, &c., must lie on the table till our next number.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 4.

FEBRUARY, 1837.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	22	36	28	N.
Monday,	26	42	37	E.
Tuesday,	20	15	14	N. W.
Wednesday,	1	19	10	N.
Thursday,	0	16	10	N.
Friday,	10	20	13	N. E.
Saturday,	16	22	12	N. E.

WANTED.

A first rate single man to go on to a farm. He must be industrious, trust-worthy, skillful, and sober. To such a man the best wages and the best treatment will be given. Apply at the Farmer Office soon.

March 8, 1837.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Committee on Flowers are requested to meet at the Hall of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday next, (March 11,) when the flower seeds received from St Petersburg will be distributed.

For the Committee,

March 8. S. WALKER, Chairman.

FARM WANTED.

Wanted to purchase within 10 miles of Boston, a farm containing from 40 to 75 acres of land, with good buildings thereon, and a variety of choice fruit, worth from 8 to 12,000 dolls. Proposals with a full description of the Farm offered, if left at this office will be attended to. March 1.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

Joseph Davenport offers for sale 50,000 plants of the true Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded as early as desired. Orders must be sent to Colerain, Mass. till the 15th March, after which time to Hartford, Conn. All inquiries will be attended to at his plantation, 5 miles South West of the city.

Early orders only will be supplied, as arrangements will be made to use all not called for soon.

Colerain, Jan. 1837. Feb. 1.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill in Newton, 5½ miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and near the great Western Rail Road.

This establishment, which now comprises 25 acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits — selections from the first rate sources and the finest varieties known.

75,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. Also Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees and plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forworded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Sept. 21. 8m

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

For sale, 20,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry Plants, warranted the true and genuine kind. Orders addressed (by mail) to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., for Mulberry, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennials, &c &c. that are cultivated in any Nurseries in the United States, with a first rate collection of Green House Plants, will receive prompt attention, and, if required, forwarded to any part of the Union.

Brighton, Jan. 18, 1837.

SEVERAL LIKELY BOYS

From 8 to 12 years old, want to live with good farmers till 14 or 16, to be clothed, fed and schooled. Apply at the Agency for the Prevention of Pauperism, rear of Savings' Bank, Tremont Street, Boston. 2m Feb. 3.

CATALOGUE

Of Forest Seeds and Trees furnished by Wm. Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine—Black Spruce—Hemlock Spruce—Silver Fir—White Oak—Red Oak—White Birch—Yellow Birch—White Beech—Red Beech—White Maple—Red flowering Maple——Sugar Maple—Arbor Vitæ—American Larch—Hornbeam—White Ash—Black Ash—Mountain Ash—Elm—Basswood—Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c — Orders may be addressed to J. BRECK & CO. or WM MANN, Bangor, Me. Feb. 1.

MANUAL ON SUGAR BEET.

Just received a Treatise on Beet Sugar, containing, 1. A description of the Culture and Preservation of the Plant. 2. An Explanation of the Process of Extracting its Sugar.— From the French, by Edward Murch. For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston, by

Feb. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Genuine Garden Seeds, for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a Kitchen Garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 1-4 cents each — warranted to be of the growth of 1836, and of the very first quality. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. Ornamental Flower Seeds will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as Peas, Beans, Early and Sweet Corn, etc. Orders should be sent in early. Catalogues supplied gratis.

Jan. 18.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

Communications left at this Office will be attended to.

Feb 1.

HIVES FOR BEES.

Three Suspension Hives of Bees, weighing now 50, 69, and 71 lbs. each, are offered for sale. Inquire at this Office.

Feb. 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	1 75	2 25
BEANS, white,		bushel	2 50	3 00
BEEF, mess.		barrel	15 50	16 50
	No. 1.	"	13 00	13 75
	prime,	"	9 37	10 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	26	30
CHEESE, new milk,		"	10	11
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
	southern, geese,	"	54	60
FLAX, American,		"		9 12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 37	3 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	barrel	12 25	12 50
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	12 00	
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	11 25	11 50
	Alexandria,	"	11 75	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 18	1 20
	southern flat yellow	"	1 14	1 16
	white,	"	1 09	1 11
	Rye, northern,	"	2 12	2 25
	Barley,	"	90	1 00
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	65	70
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 50	
	hard pressed,	"	18 00	20 00
HONEY,		gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	9	10
	2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	14	15
	southern, 1st sort,	"	14	15
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	30	32
	do country do	"	26	28
	Baltimore city do.	"	27	29
	do. dry hide	"		
	New York red, light,	"	21	26
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	23
	do. light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 35	1 40
MACKEREL, No. 1. new,		barrel	9 50	9 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	3 75	3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	30 00	31 00
	clear from other States	"	27 00	29 00
	Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 25	3 12
	Red Top,	"	1 00	1 12
	Hemp,	"	2 75	3 00
	Red Clover, northern	pound	16	17
	Southern Clover,	"	15	16
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
	American, full blood, washed,	"	65	70
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
	do. 1-2 do.	"	55	58
	do. 1-4 and common	"	45	50
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
	1st Lambs,	"	55	60
	2d do.	"	45	48
	3d do,	"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	15	16
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	13
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (tub)	"	22	25
lump	"	21	25
EGGS,	dozen	23	25
POTATOES,	bushel	75	100
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 6, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 275 Beef Cattle and 75 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—An advance was affected from last week and we advance to correspond. We notice 4 beautiful Cattle from Northampton, which were sold for four hundred and seventyfive dollars. We quote extra at $8 75; first quality $8 00 a 8 50; second quality $7 50 a 8 00; third quality $6 75 a $7 50.

Sheep.—All were sold before they arrived at Brighton, price not made known.

Swine—None at market.

MISCELLANY.

THE STRANGER AND HIS FRIEND.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

Matt. xxv. 25—40.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer nay;
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came,
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love—I know not why.

Once when my scanty meal was spread,
He enter'd—not a word he spake;
Just perishing from want of bread;
I gave him all: he bless'd it, brake,
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an angel's portion then,
And while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock, his strength was gone;
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on.
I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup,
Dipt, and returned it running o'er,
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night, the floods were out, it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warm'd, I cloth'd, I cheer'd my guest,
I laid him on my couch to rest,
Then made the earth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I rous'd his pulse, brought back his breath,
Reviv'd his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd;
—I had, myself, a wound conceal'd,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next condemn'd
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honor'd him, 'midst shame and scorn.
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He ask'd—if I for him would die?
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment, to my view,
The stranger darted in disguise;
The tokens in his hands I knew;
My SAVIOUR stood before mine eyes!
He spake, and my poor name he nam'd—
"Of me thou hast not been asham'd;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto me"

Greediness in riches is but improved poverty.

Some things are wanting to poverty, but all things are wanting to avarice.

THE ST. KILDA MAN.

At a meeting held in reference to the establishment of schools in the highlands and islands of Scotland, Dr M'Leod, formerly of Campise, now of Glasgow, related the following beautiful anecdote:

"A highlander," observed the Rev. Doctor, can give and take a joke like his neighbors on most subjects, but there is one subject on which he will not joke—I mean his religion; here he is reserved and shy, and this has led some, who come to them from the land of strangers, to suppose that they in fact have no religion. To know them, you must be a highlander. A friend of mine happened to be in a boat by which a poor simple-hearted man from St Kilda was advancing for the first time in his life from his native rock to visit the world; and as he advanced towards the island of Mull, a world in itself in the estimation of the poor St Kilda man, the boatmen commenced telling him the wonders he was soon to see. They asked him about St Kilda; they questioned him regarding all the peculiarities of that wonderful place, and rallied him not a little of his ignorance of all those great and magnificent things which were to be seen in Mull. He parried them off with great coolness and good humor; at length a person in the boat asked him if ever he heard of God in St Kilda? Immediately he became grave and collected. 'To what land do you belong,' said he; 'describe it to me?' 'I,' said the other, 'come from a place very different from your barren rock; I came from the land of flood and field, the land of wheat and barley, where nature spreads her bounty in abundance and luxuriance before us.' 'Is that,' said the St Kilda man, 'the kind land you come from? Ah, then you may forget God; but in St Kilda, man never can. Elevated on his rock, suspended over a precipice, tossed on the wild ocean, he never can forget his God—he hangs continually on his arm.' All were silent in the boat, and not a word more was asked him regarding his religion."—*Glasgow Courier.*

MR EDITOR.—Having seen a curious instance of the sagacity of a Canary bird, related in your paper a few days since, I am induced to send you the following:

A friend of mine, who is very fond of cats, has in his feline family, one large Thomas, who is so great a favorite that he keeps him at his store, where, as there are plenty of "rats and mice and such small deer," his catship seems very well contented to stay, "*Sundays* excepted." He has, however, a particular aversion to being shut up on that day. But he cannot speak, nor can he "state his objections in writing;" how then is he to make his objections known? Why sir, I'll tell you. Every Saturday night, just before the store is closed, he manages to make his escape, and he trots to my friend's dwelling, situated on the next block; upon arriving there, if he finds the door open (which is seldom the case) he marches in without the ceremony of announcing himself.—Otherwise he jumps upon the window sill, and drumming against the glass with his paws, and accompanying this instrumental, with the vocal music peculiar to his species, he soon gains admittance, and after spending a sociable Sunday with the family, returns to his old quarters on the following Monday morning. This practice he has continued for some time.

How does Thomas Cat know when it is Saturday night? W. C.

—*N. Y. Amer.*]

(For the New England Farmer.)

A revised edition of the very last.

Why is a solitary skipper on the out-side of a cheese, like the hero of a modern novel?—Because he is a pilgrim of the rind. (*Rhine.*)

What color is best for a rough-cast house?—Why a sandy complexion to be sure.

Why is my little girl at the foot of the dinner table, like a counterfeit bill?—Because she is below Pa. (*par.*)

Why should the board of brokers get up an opposition to the brass band?—Because they are more expert in fingering notes. COMUS, Jr.

SHORT SAYINGS.—Avoid an angry man for a while, a malicious one forever.

Oblivion is the cure of injuries.

He is every day condemned, who is always in fear.

He who flies from the law, cannot fly from conscience.

He who gives speedily to the needy, gives twice.

When you assist the virtuous, you lay an obligation on the whole world.

It signifies nothing to have been generous, if you cease to be so.

One ungrateful man injures all that are in distress.

The coward pretends to caution, the miser to frugality.

To-day ought to be the disciple of yesterday.

To deliberate on useful things is a prudent delay.

He abuses the absent, who quarrels with a drunken man.

The 24th of March next has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut as a day of Fasting, &c. in that State.

The governor of Massachusetts has appointed April 6, for the same purpose in this State.

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